

a formula for the league of nations which may embody some of the points he now has in mind, but which doubtless will be very different from the plan he hopes to see consummated.

The failure of the President so far to take leaders of Congress into his confidence regarding his plans is serving to keep alive all manner of conjectures as to how "government by cable" is to work out in actual practice for a period of some six weeks.

#### Question of Veto Powers.

Particular interest now attaches to the method to be followed by the President in dealing with legislation which conceivably may get through both branches of Congress during his absence. The question has arisen particularly with respect to Section 7, Article I, of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall before it shall become a law be presented to the President of the United States. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

The question raised is whether the President's absence will not deprive him, to a certain extent, of the power of veto over legislation which conceivably might be passed by Congress and become law even though the President might regard it of the utmost importance to disapprove of it.

#### Could Be Used as Precedent.

It has been generally believed that a bill would become law only after it had reached the President personally and then had not been signed after a period of ten days. But the interpretation of the legal branch of the Government, it was learned to-day, is that the bill is considered as having been presented to the President when it is sent to the White House and that veto to be valid must come within ten days after that date. It is pointed out that were any other interpretation given to this section it would be possible for a President to defeat the will of Congress either by leaving the country or by sending the bill to the White House and then not returning to the White House.

To meet any such contingency arrangements, it was learned, have been made whereby the President will be in a position to veto legislation within the ten day limit, should occasion arise. It is admitted, however, that such a veto would involve extraordinary features. The President does not actually have to have the actual bill before him to exercise the power of veto. The text, it is held, could be cabled to him should he be in Europe, or radiographed to him should he be aboard ship.

#### Would Delay Routine Matters.

Congress, of course, does have to have the President's signature on a veto, and this signature cannot be transmitted by cable. Thus in an emergency it might be necessary for the President to get the text by cable and then manage by some means to get his signature to Washington before the veto within ten days. This would mean sending it by the fastest available ship to the White House, where, it is held, it could be attached to the bill and sent to the President, which the President might believe of the utmost importance to the nation to check. But any mishap might cause delay and thereby render the President powerless to exercise one of the most vital functions of his office.

In the matter of signing petitions or exercising clemency, the President's absence admittedly may cause delay in cases which average about one a day, but it is understood that a courier service will bring these cases to the President and then bring the papers back so that not more than a few weeks difference in time will result.

Friends of the President admittedly were disturbed today by the statement of George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General under Taft, contending that the President cannot leave the country without exercise of his powers devolving upon Vice-President Marshall. At the Attorney-General's office it was said that Mr. Gregory would have no formal statement to make. Attention was called, however, to a statement made by William H. Taft in his book "The Presidency," which friends of the President now contend is sufficient reply to Mr. Wickersham.

#### Taft Quotes Constitution.

"There is an impression that the President cannot leave the country and that the law forbids," writes Mr. Taft. "This is not true. The only provision of law that bears on the subject at all is that constitutional paragraph which provides that the Vice-President shall take his place when the President is disabled from performing his duties. Now if the President is out of the country at a point where he cannot discharge the necessary functions that are imposed

on him such disability might arise; but the communication by telegraph, wireless and by telephone is now so good that it would be difficult for a President to go anywhere and not be able to keep his subordinates in constant information as to his whereabouts and his wishes.

"As a matter of fact, Presidents do not leave the country very often. Occasionally it seems in the public interest that he should. President Roosevelt visited the Canal Zone for the purpose of seeing what work was being done on the canal and giving a zest to that work by personal contact with those who were engaged in it. I did the same thing later on, travelling as he did on the deck of a Government vessel, which is technically the soil of the United States. He was not out of the jurisdiction of the United States except for a few hours. He went into the city of Panama, as I did, and dined with the President of the Panamanian republic."

"So, too, I dined with President Diaz in Juarez in Mexico, just across the border from El Paso, but nobody was heard to say that in any of these visits we had disabled ourselves from performing our constitutional and statutory functions."

#### Creel Won't Hamper News.

On account of the furor about George Creel, chairman of the Committee of Public Information, going abroad at this time this statement was made to-day authorized by Mr. Creel: "It is requested and hoped that correction will be made of the very untrue report that attempt will be made to interfere in any manner with the free flow of news from America to Europe or from Europe to America. The whole effort of Government from the first has been to assure adequate and authoritative representation of the press at the peace conference and to assist toward distribution in every possible way."

"There is no press censorship of any kind in the United States to-day and at the personal request of the President, the French and English Governments have lifted all censorship regulations bearing upon American press matter."

The widely circulated rumor that George Creel, chairman of the Committee of Public Information, would have control of official publicity in connection with the peace conference is absolutely without foundation. There will be no such control and the situation itself precludes any such control. The peace conference itself will undoubtedly decide upon the manner of announcing its deliberations and decisions and the right of correspondents to free movement and interview is of course one that cannot be abridged in any degree.

"The Postmaster-General is making a study of the cables with a view to aiding the press in every possible way and will shortly make his own statement."

#### LAUDS ROOSEVELT'S STAND ON SEA ISSUE

London Paper Says England Indorses Ex-President.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918. All rights reserved. LONDON, Nov. 27.—Col. Roosevelt has exposed the delusion in the phrase "the freedom of the seas" with his customary vigor and precision, says the *Globe* in a leading article. It adds:

"In time of peace the sea, so far as the maritime Powers are concerned, always is entirely free. Their fleets do no more than help mariners of all nations in distress and protect them from marauders. In war the freedom of the seas would mean that a military Power retained full rights to besiege and occupy places held by the enemy, a maritime Power would be deprived of its most effective weapon, the blockade."

"As Col. Roosevelt points out, if the right of blockade, which the United States itself has exercised with great stringency, had not existed in 1914 the British fleet could not have brought to bear upon Germany the economic pressure which has done so much to win the war. Col. Roosevelt even goes so far as to say that had Germany been free of the seas she certainly would have triumphed. We agree with him."

"Surely it is somewhat strange to find friends of the country which adopted wholesale murder on the high seas as a part of its naval policy now arguing for the freedom of the seas. This specious phrase covers an attempt to paralyze sea power as against land power. Such freedom of the seas, as Roosevelt says, 'means the enslavement of mankind.'"

"Few who honestly face the origin and purpose of war, we have found, disagree with him. Great Britain will not have any of it, for it would force her in all future wars to fight with her right hand tied behind her back."

#### Prince Fushimi Coming Here.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Prince Yoshihito of the Japanese royal family has sailed from England for the United States.

## ANARCHY RAMPANT, COL. HOUSE IS TOLD

Slovene Government Agent Reports Conditions in Southeast Europe.

### HORDES RUNNING WILD

Urges American Government to Establish Consuls and Relief Committees.

PARIS, Nov. 22 (delayed).—A detailed account of conditions in southeastern Europe, where the presence of a million Austrian army deserters who have established themselves in fortified camps, as well as of hordes of released prisoners, has created a dangerous situation, is given in the report to Col. E. M. House by William J. Rose, an agent of the Slovene Government. He suggests various measures to avert Bolshevism.

"On November 15," says Mr. Rose, "seeing how anxious the intelligent men in Slovenia were as to the future of their country, and hearing rumors of the presence of an Entente deputation in Vienna, I volunteered to make a journey to Vienna."

"En route I learned of the fearful perils that were hanging over the whole of central Europe, which might be summed up in the word Bolshevism."

**Bolshevism New Danger.** "When I say the enemy is Bolshevism I use the term loosely to describe what is the perfection of anarchy and the negation of law and order. Militarism is dead and there is no shadow of danger that it will rise again, but a fearful menace has come in its place."

"Three special factors have arisen in the past six months, two of them in the past month, which have brought on a condition of things comparable only with the terror of the French Revolution."

"First, the forming of bodies of deserters into what seems to be known as Green Guards, who have established themselves in fortified camps in almost every part of southeastern Europe. Their numbers are reckoned at a round million. They maintain a sort of discipline among themselves, and by their attitude to the existing Government find enough sympathy among the peasantry to be able to get food. The robbery of trains and army storehouses helped them to maintain their position. These men were simply waiting for the general disruption, which has already come."

"Second, the disaster which came a month ago to the Austrian armies on the Italian front set upward of a million and a half demoralized, debauched, hungry and beaten troops free from the discipline of four and a half years. On the way from Vienna to Ljubljana we saw twenty trains, each one looking like a crawling snake covered with ants, the soldiers lying on the tops of cars, crowding the platforms, climbing to the windows and even riding on the axes, all beset with one idea—to get home. Long before they reach home they take to plundering."

"Thirdly, as soon as the crash came Austria began to let loose untold thousands of Russians upon her eastern boundaries. Where they were not let loose they broke out themselves, and began to march to the nearest main line stations for Russia. Germany soon followed her example. Things would not be bad if the prisoners' trains were run to the Russian boundary. At the best they are run to the Vistula, which means that for the third time in this war unhappy Poland is overwhelmed with an army of invasion."

Mr. Rose suggests that the American Government establish consulates and advisory or relief committees to prepare the peoples for the drastic changes the war has brought about.

#### Europe to Get Cottonseed Oil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Restrictions upon the export of cottonseed oil were modified by the War Trade Board to-night to permit the shipment of 100,000 barrels to Europe.

## EX-CROWN PRINCE EXPECTS TO RETURN

Father's Stay in Holland Depends on Behavior.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The former German Crown Prince had not been heard from his father for weeks up to the time he was taken to the island of Wieringen, according to an interview he gave to newspaper men while on his way through Holland to his present home in the Zuider Zee island. He said that his wife would remain in Germany.

"A change is coming in Germany, but one has to be careful about prophesying," he replied to a question as to what he thought of the revolution in Germany.

"Will you return to Germany?" was the next question. "Yes, when the situation changes, but when—," here Frederick William broke off to testify to the excellence of the food in Holland.

"Many people here do not think so," some one interjected. "Oh! I think it is fine," said the former Crown Prince. "Anyhow I am a small eater and do not want to get fat."

Frederick William was quite accessible to the newspaper men and said he did not know how long he would remain on the island of Wieringen. When he reached the main depot at Amsterdam he partook of coffee and biscuits.

The party was in charge of a Dutch Lieutenant and included in addition to the former Crown Prince Majors von Muller, von Muldner and Capt. von Bellitz, who were with him when he entered Holland as a refugee. The former Crown Prince wore a brown sport suit with a gray cap and brown leggings. He occupied a first class compartment in the train.

William Hohenzollern will have to leave Holland if his presence there becomes perilous to that country, said the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Daily Express* as declaring in the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament on November 26.

"The Kaiser is in Holland as a private person," said the *Frederick*, as quoted by the correspondent. "The hospitality of the country is extended him in accordance with a centuries old tradition. But it goes without saying that the moment his journey becomes a danger to the State he will have to leave. We believe the Kaiser and his wife will understand the position and will act according to their interests."

### MACKENSEN LOSES \$17,250,000.

Berlin Pickets Strip General of Wealth "Believed Stolen."

ZURICH, Nov. 25 (delayed).—Field Marshal von Mackensen, who commanded the German troops operating in Rumania, on his return to Berlin had \$9,000,000 marks in gold and notes (under normal exchange approximately \$17,250,000), according to the *Zettung* of Augsburg, Bavaria. His staff carried stocks of provisions for their families.

Picket soldiers at the railroad station confiscated everything, the newspaper adds, and the authorities in reply to complaints made by the officers stated the guard had acted as it did because it was "believed the goods had been stolen."

#### Florida Senate Digs Win.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 27.—The Florida State Senate to-day ratified the Federal constitutional prohibition amendment, 25 to 2. The concurrent resolution now goes to the House.

## SAYS CREEL AGENT WAS OVERCHARGED

Hammerling Gives Lower Cost as Explanation of Advertising Contract.

### INCLUDED EXTRA WORK

De Biasi Explains Difference Was for Writing Boosts of War Film.

Further information regarding the methods employed by representatives of George Creel's Committee on Public Information in making and cancelling contracts with New York advertising agencies for the Creel committee films came to light yesterday.

Documentary evidence shows how the Creel committee representatives in New York made a contract for the advertising of the film "Under Four Flags" but cancelled the contract before it was four days old and placed the business with Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, after that organization had put under way a movement for a nationwide testimonial to President Wilson.

In a letter to *The Sun* yesterday, following the exclusive publication of the action of the Creel committee, Mr. Hammerling explained that the business had been thrown his way because the Creel committee men had become convinced that the agency in which the advertising had been originally placed was overcharging.

One agency with which the Creel committee, through W. J. MacInnes, director of publicity of the Division of Films, placed business, was the De Biasi Advertising Agency, 150 Nassau street. This contract was made November 14, after a schedule of rates had been submitted by Marie De Biasi to Mr. MacInnes and they had been accepted.

**Provided for Translations.** This contract, which was cancelled four days later, called for the payment of \$2,021.20 to the De Biasi agency, and included this clause:

"The above price to include Italian translation and preparation of copy for newspapers, based on English copy supplied by advertiser. Two articles in each paper free (excluding *Il Progresso*) writing of said articles, stories, etc."

Four days later the following letter was received from Mr. MacInnes:

"Confirming our conversation of even date, cancelling advertisements in Italian papers on 'Under Four Flags,' which cancellation covers the page ad run Sunday, November 17, 1918. We have already notified the papers how they shall continue the advertisements and to whom they shall look for payment."

Since then the De Biasi Agency has been making attempts to collect from the Committee on Public Information a bill of about \$500 for advertising already paid or contracted for by the agency.

Asked yesterday to confirm information already in the possession of *The Sun* regarding his transactions with the committee on public information Mr. De Biasi said:

"It is no use. I have tried, and if I say anything I may never get my money. I am out now about \$500 from my own pocket. Mr. MacInnes says that I overcharged. I made a

schedule of rates to which he agreed. That was to cover my work of translation and special articles which I wrote and which were printed. Then he cancelled the contract and I got nothing."

#### Was to Be Paid for Boosts.

Mr. De Biasi said that while the rates agreed to were in excess of the regular advertised rates for the Italian papers concerned, the additional was to cover his work in the preparation of laudatory articles, apart from the paid advertisements.

In his letter to *The Sun* Mr. Hammerling explained the transfer of the contract to him thus:

"In response to a telephonic request from the Committee on Public Information, division of films, asking for advertising rates in certain Italian newspapers, I called on Mr. W. J. MacInnes Monday morning, November 18. After he had looked over the rates for advertising which I submitted Mr. MacInnes said: 'Our suspicions were correct; the De Biasi Advertising Agency was trying to put one over on us, and it is very fortunate that we woke up before they succeeded.'"

"In explanation of this remark Mr. MacInnes told me that an advertisement by the name of De Biasi and another Italian employed by the Committee on Public Information had called on him a few days before and he had given them an order to insert the 'Under Four Flags' advertisement in Italian dailies and weeklies published in New York city. Mr. MacInnes thought that the De Biasi rates seemed extremely high and decided to inquire elsewhere. The result was that he found he could place the same advertisement in the same papers at practically one-half the cost as submitted by De Biasi."

### CHILEAN JOURNALS URGE ARBITRATION

Accept Peru's Disavowal of Approving Outbreaks.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 27.—The complaint of the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs that the demonstration against Peruvians at Iquique were countenanced by the authorities is denied by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs. This denial has reassured commercial and social circles.

The newspapers are of the unanimous belief that everything can be arranged by the fulfillment of the treaty of Ancon, signed in 1883. In official circles the opinion prevails that arbitration would be the best means to bring about the fulfillment of this treaty.

Under the treaty of Ancon Chile was to retain possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, belonging to the Peruvian department of Moquegua for ten years and then "submit to popular vote whether those territories are to belong to Chile or Peru."

At the expiration of the period (1893) Chile failed to comply with the agreement and retained forcible possession of the territory.

#### BRITISH NEARING LIEGE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The advance of the British army on the western front is reported as follows by Field Marshal Haig to-night:

Our forward march has been continued without incident. Last night our troops reached the general line of Beho, Werbemont and Aywaille, south of Liege.

#### All Indian Veterans Discharged.

SALONICA, Nov. 26 (delayed).—Since the cessation of hostilities Gen. Essad Pasha, provisional President of Albania, has begun to discharge soldiers who have been longest in the service. Some have been fighting nearly three years with the French forces on the Albanian front.

#### Ex-Nassau Official Freed.

Charles T. McCarthy, former assistant District Attorney of Nassau county, who was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, was discharged yesterday when arraigned before Judge Cocks. Leverett Reeve charged Mr. McCarthy had got \$600 which belonged to the estate of George H. Hall.

## FRANKLIN SIMON Banister Shoes for Men

STILL

\$9.50 and \$11.00

in spite of the upward tendency of all shoe prices

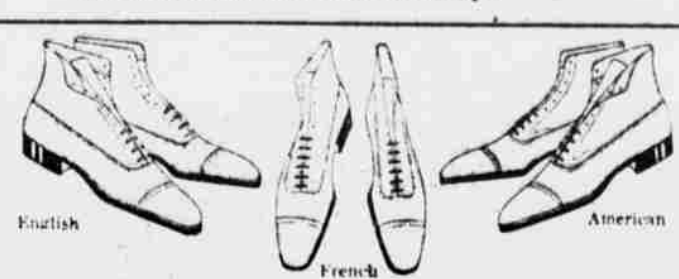
OUR business in Banister Shoes this season has been greater than ever before. We ascribe it to two things. First, the inviolability of the standard Banister quality. Second, the very moderate prices we are asking for them. We could easily and legitimately get one dollar more per pair. But the volume compensates us for the value. The Men's Shoe Shop was founded with that spirit, and that is the spirit it continues to maintain.

Men's Banister Shoes \$9.50

in all staple and novelty leathers

Men's Banister Shoes 11.00

in new combinations of leathers and tops



Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th St.—Street Level

## FRANKLIN SIMON Men's London-Made Aquascutum Winter Overcoats \$50

The last word in Overcoats for Men In new gray, brown and green fleeces—storm proof

WE always feel deferential in the presence of an Aquascutum. It's a garment one simply has to respect. There's nothing superficial about it, nothing freakish or conspicuous. It never loses the dignity of substantial workmanship and the distinction of gentle lines. Yet there's a breeziness about an Aquascutum, too—a sort of go-hang quality in the hang of it that looks good to the eye. And there's a touch of moor and highland in the warmth of the colors, as inviting as the light in a cottage when you look from the outside in.

Men's Aquascutum Overcoats \$40 to \$75

Sole New York Distributors for Aquascutum, Ltd.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th Street—Street Level

### Buy "Liberties"

We deal in Liberty Bonds. We would rather receive your buying order than your telling order.

Buy Liberty Bonds in the market. Add to your holdings. Reduce your average cost. And, what, patriotically support the market for Government bonds.

Send for Booklet H-19 "Your Liberty Bond"

John Muir & Co. SPECIALISTS IN Odd Lots 61 Broadway, N.Y.

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

## BOOKS for XMAS

Our Stock permits of a choice being readily made, comprising, as it does, an excellent assortment of GIFT BOOKS—handsome, well bound and beautifully illustrated—embracing WORKS ON TRAVEL, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY, ART, ETC.

BRENTANO'S 5th Av. & 37th St., New York.

Choose your photographer for his reliability.

PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer of Men 576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

## Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

Will Continue To-morrow & Saturday

Their Great Reduction Sale of

## WOMEN'S APPAREL

To which has been added from regular stock additional groups of high class garments.

### WOMEN'S DRESSES

For street and afternoon wear, formerly up to \$35.00,

at \$19.75

### WOMEN'S DRESSES

For theatre and restaurant wear, formerly up to \$59.50,

at \$27.50

### WOMEN'S SUITS

Smartly tailored models, formerly up to \$45.00,

at \$27.50

### WOMEN'S SUITS

Plain and fur-trimmed models, formerly up to \$85.00,

at \$45.00